



AMAN  
 Jacobs<sup>14</sup> AMAN  
 GBS 10 ~ 20%  
 61  
 AMAN  
 Paradiso<sup>9</sup>  
 GBS 18

1.

Ramos-Alvarez<sup>3,4</sup>  
 Valenciano<sup>5</sup>

2. (Fig. 1)<sup>41</sup>

McKhann<sup>1</sup>  
 GBS  
 가 GBS

3.

1) CJ

Austin<sup>6</sup>  
 가 2.5

Rhodes Tattersfield가 GBS  
 CJ  
 가 가 CJ GBS  
 Gruenewald  
 18%

Wadia<sup>7</sup> Yuki<sup>8</sup>

<sup>16</sup> GBS CJ  
 Campylobacter GBS  
 Fujimoto Amakō<sup>7</sup> CJ Po P2  
 가 GBS  
 Yuki<sup>18</sup> Campylobacter  
 5 1gG - GM1  
 가

McKhann<sup>2</sup>  
 GBS  
 AMAN  
 GBS

HLA-B35  
 Blaser<sup>19</sup>  
 CJ 1gA, IgG IgM  
 CJ

(acute motor sensory axonal

neuropathy, AMSAN)

Kuroki<sup>20</sup> GBS 30%

Visser<sup>12</sup> 147

CJ가 1.2% CJ가

GBS 27

GBS CJ

Phillips<sup>13</sup> 16

Penner 19 -N-acetyl

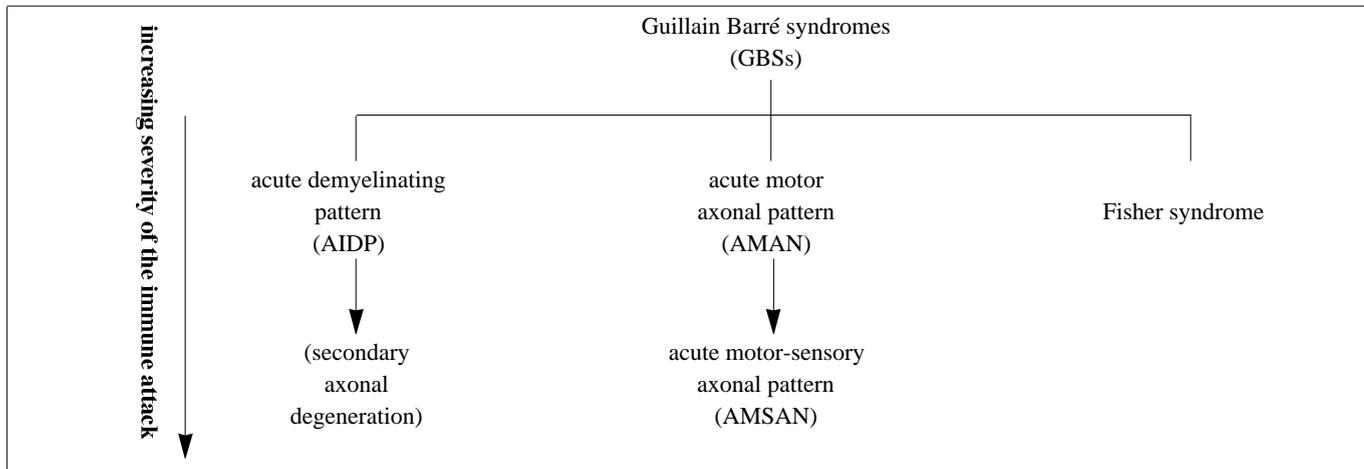
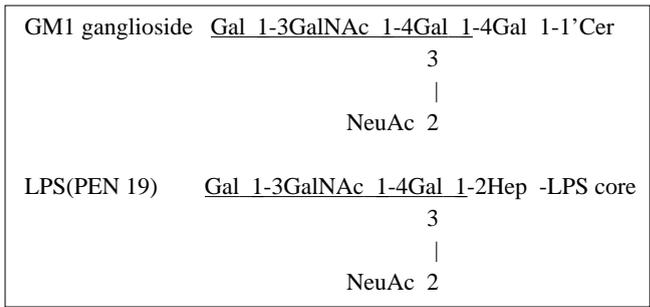


Figure 1. Proposed interrelationships among the forms of Guillain-Barré syndromes.

AIDP : acute inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy

glucosamine 가 . Mishu <sup>21</sup> 가  
 GBS 36% CJ 가  
 CJ가 GBS  
 Yuki<sup>22</sup> GBS ,  
 가 GBS ,  
 (chromatoly-  
 sis)  
 Rees <sup>23</sup> GBS 26% CJ  
 CJ 가  
 가 가  
 GBS CJ Enders <sup>24</sup> 가  
 . Visser <sup>12</sup> 가 GBS 10~20%  
 41% CJ 67%  
 Rees <sup>25</sup> GBS CJ -GM1  
 가 CJ -  
 GM1  
 2)  
 Ilyas <sup>26</sup> GBS G 가  
 -G GBS  
 . Latov <sup>27</sup> GBS가  
 Van den Berg <sup>28</sup> GBS -GM1  
 가 가  
 Santoro <sup>29</sup> -GM1  
 (tempo-  
 ral dispersion)  
 . Nobile-Oragio <sup>30</sup> GBS 21% -GM1 가  
 Yuki <sup>31</sup> GBS IgG -GD1a  
 가  
 Yuki <sup>32</sup> GM1 G PEN 19 CJ lipopolysae  
 charide molecular mimicry가 CJ  
 GBS가 (Fig. 2).  
 Vriesendrop <sup>33</sup> GM1 GD1b  
 가 GBS 가 GM1  
 GD1b 가  
 Erders <sup>24</sup> G 가



**Figure 2.** Molecular mimicry between GM1 ganglioside and the LPS of *Campylobacter jejuni*(PEN 19). The same terminal tetrasaccharide(underline) occupies the nonreducing end of GM1 ganglioside and the LPS(PEN 19)<sup>32</sup>.

. Ho <sup>34</sup> GBS IgG -GM1 42%  
 6% . Takigawa <sup>35</sup> -GM1 K<sup>+</sup> 가  
 Na<sup>+</sup> 가  
 Oomes <sup>36</sup> GBS -GM1  
 Campylobacter epitope  
 molecular mimicry가 GBS  
 IIIa <sup>37</sup> G  
 IgG -G 가  
 GBS가 . Lugaresi <sup>38</sup> Campylobacter  
 IgG IgA -GD1a 가 AMAN  
 GD1a axolemma,  
 -GD1a  
 GD1a  
 가  
 Kuwabana <sup>39</sup> IgG -GM1 가  
 가 가  
 가  
 IgG -GM1 가  
 Ho <sup>40</sup> AMAN  
 axolemma AIDP  
 가 IgG -GD1a  
 가 AMAN  
 4.  
 GBS AMAN 가  
 GBS 가  
 . AMAN

GBS 가  
4%

가  
30%

20%  
가 90 88 10 ~ 12%

5.9  
(posterior column)

2. AMAN 가 5 (stereotypi)

Griffin 41 가 11. GBS cal) 가 , ,

AMSAN 가 Hebei AMAN  
Hefer-Macko 42 4.5 Hebei  
AMAN 7 immunocytochemistry 19 50%가 15  
IgG C3d가 33%가 7 1,2.

axolemma Ho 34 GBS 129  
axolemma 65% AMAN 24%가 AIDP  
IgG C3d가 AMAN 76% CJ  
AMAN 가 axolemma CJ가 AMAN 42%

Ho 43 CJ AMAN Visser 12 147 GBS  
가 AMAN 가 -GM1 27 (18%) GBS  
가 , , CJ  
-GM1

Sobue 44 15 GBS AMAN  
5 7

가 Massaro 45 AMSAN GBS Ho 46 AMAN 32  
AIDP 8 가  
AMAN

GBS 가 가

5. Wu 47 29 20 AMAN  
7 AIDP Kuwabara 48  
AMAN GBS AMAN, -GM1 가 가  
가 가 가 가

20 GBS 가 가 가 가  
Paradiso 9 18 AMAN 43  
AIDP 가 가 90%가  
가 가

GBS 가 90 88



CJ  
 , CJ  
 AMAN  
 AMAN AIDP  
 AMAN , -GM1  
 GBS 가 가 , CJ  
 -GM1 가 가 가 가  
 AMAN CJ -GM1 가 가  
 가

1. McKhann GM, Cornblath DR, Li CY, et al. Clinical and electrophysiological aspects of acute paralytic disease of children and young adults in northern China. *Lancet* 1991;338:593-597.
2. McKhann GM, Cornblath DR, Griffin JW, et al. Acute motor axonal neuropathy: a frequent cause of acute flaccid paralysis in China. *Ann Neurol* 1993;33:333-342.
3. Ramos-Alvarez M. Vaccines against viral and rickettsial disease of man. In: *Scientific publication* No. 147. Washington, DC : Pan American Health Organization. 1967:235-239.
4. Ramos-Alvarez M, Bessudo L, Sabin A. Paralytic syndromes associated with noninflammatory cytoplasmic or nuclear neuropathy ; acute paralytic disease in Mexican children, neuropathologically distinguishable from Landry-Guillain-Barré syndrome. *JAMA* 1969;207:1481-1492.
5. Valenciano L, Perez Gallardo F, Nájera E, et al. Outbreak of paralytic illness of unknown etiology in Albecete, Spain. *Am J Epidemiol* 1971;94:450-456.
6. Austin N, Toor K, Hardman M, Merton WL, Kennedy CR. Chinese paralytic syndrome. *Lancet* 1992;339:177.
7. Wadia RS. Acute paralytic disease. *Lancet* 1992;339:993.
8. Yuki N, Yoshino H, Miyatake T. Acute paralytic disease in Japan. *Lancet* 1993;341:831.
9. Paradiso G, Tripali J, Galicchino S. Epidemiological, clinical, and electrodiagnostic findings in childhood Gullain-Barré syndrome: a reappraisal. *Ann Neurol* 1999;46:701-707.
10. Coe CJ. Guillain - Barré syndrome in Korean children. *Yonsei Med J* 1989;30:81-87.
11. Griffin JW, Li CY, Ho TW, et al. Guillain-Barré syndrome in northern China: the spectrum of neuropathological changes in clinically defined cases. *Brain* 1995;118:577-595.
12. Visser LH, Van der Mech FGA, Van Doorn PA, et al. Guillain-Barré syndrome without sensory loss(acute motor neuropathy): a subgroup with specific clinical, electrodiagnostic and laboratory features. *Brain* 1995;118:841-847.
13. Phillips JP, Kincaid JC, Garg BP. Acute motor axonal neuropathy in childhood: clinical and MRI findings. *Pediatr*

*Neurol* 1997;16:152-155.

14. Jacobs BC, Van Doorn PA, Schmitz PIM, et al. Campylobacter jejuni infections and anti-GM antibodies in Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1996;40:181-187.
15. Rhodes KM, Tattersfield AE. Guillain-Barré syndrome associated with Campylobacter infection. *Br Med J* 1982;285:173-174.
16. Gruenewald R, Ropper AH, Lior H, Chan J, Lee R, Molinaro VS. Serologic evidence of Campylobacter jejuni/coli enteritis in patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Arch Neurol* 1999; 48:1080-1082.
17. Fujimoto S, Amako K. Guillain-Barré syndrome and Campylobacter jejuni infection. *Lancet* 1990;335:1350.
18. Yuki N, Sato S, Itoh T, Miyatake T. HLA-B35 and acute axonal polyneuropathy following Campylobacter infection. *Neurology* 1991;41:1561-1563.
19. Blaser MJ, Olivares A, Taylor DN, Cornblath DR, McKhann GM. Campylobacter serology in patients with Chinese paralytic syndrome. *Lancet* 1991;338:308.
20. Kuroki S, Saida K, Nukina M, et al. Campylobacter jejuni strains from patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome belong mostly to Penner serogroup 19 and contain -N acetylglucosamine residues. *Ann Neurol* 1993;33:243-247.
21. Mishu B, Ilyas AA, Koski CL, et al. Serologic evidence of previous Campylobacter jejuni infection in patients with the Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Int Med* 1993;118:947-953.
22. Yuki N. Pathogenesis of axonal Guillain-Barré syndrome ; hypothesis. *Muscle Nerve* 1994;17:680-682.
23. Rees JH, Soudain SE, Gregson NA, Hughes RAC. Campylobacter jejuni infection and Guillain-Barré syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 1995;333:1374-1379.
24. Enders U, Karch H, Toyka KV, et al. The spectrum of immune response to Campylobacter jejuni and glycoconjugates in Guillain-Barré syndrome and in other neuroimmunological disorders. *Ann Neurol* 1993;34:136-144.
25. Rees JH, Gregson NA, Hughes RAC. Anti-ganglioside GM1 antibodies in Guillain-Barré syndrome and their relationship to Campylobacter jejuni infection. *Ann Neurol* 1995;38:809-816.
26. Ilyas AA, Willison HJ, Quarles RH, et al. Serum antibodies to gangliosides in Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1988; 23:440-447.
27. Latov N, Koski CL, Walicke PA. Guillain-Barré syndrome and parenteral gangliosides. *Lancet* 1991;338:757.
28. Van den Berg LH, Marrink J, de Jager AEJ, et al. Anti-GM1 antibodies in patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psy* 1992;55:8-11.
29. Santoro M, Uncini A, Corbo M, et al. Experimental conduction block induced by serum from a patient with anti-GM1 antibodies. *Ann Neurol* 1992;31:385-390.
30. Nobile-Orazio E, Carpo M, Meucci N, et al. Guillain-Barré syndrome associated with high titers of anti-GM1 antibodies. *J Neurol Sci* 1992;109:200-206.
31. Yuki N, Yoshino H, Sato S, Shinozawa K, Miyatake T. Severe acute axonal form of Guillain-Barré syndrome associated with

- IgG anti-GD1a antibodies. *Muscle Nerve* 1992;15:899-903.
32. Yuki N, Taki K, Inagaki F, et al. A bacterium lipopolysaccharide that elicits Guillain-Barré syndrome has a GM1 ganglioside-like structure. *J Exp Med* 1993;178:1771-1775.
  33. Vriesendorp FJ, Mishu B, Blaser MJ, Koski CL. Serum antibodies to GM1, GD1b, peripheral nerve myelin, and Campylobacter jejuni in patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome and controls : correlation and prognosis. *Ann Neurol* 1993;34:130-135.
  34. Ho TW, Mishu B, Li CY, et al. Guillain-Barré syndrome in northern China: relationship to Campylobacter jejuni infection and anti-glycolipid antibodies. *Brain* 1995;118:597-605.
  35. Takigawa T, Yasuda H, Kikkawa R, Shigeta Y, Saida T, Katasato H. Antibodies against GM1 ganglioside affect K<sup>+</sup> and Na<sup>+</sup> currents in isolated rat myelinated nerve fibers. *Ann Neurol* 1995;37:436-442.
  36. Oomes PG, Jacobs BC, Hazenberg MPH, Bánffer JR, Van der Meché FGA. Anti-GM1 IgG antibodies and Campylobacter bacteria in Guillain-Barré syndrome; evidence of molecular mimicry. *Ann Neurol* 1995;38:170-175.
  37. Illa I, Ortiz N, Gallard E, Juarez C, Grau JM, Dalakas MC. Acute axonal Guillain-Barré syndrome with IgG antibodies against most axons following parenteral gangliosides. *Ann Neurol* 1995;38:218-224.
  38. Lugaresi A, Ragno M, Torrieri F, Guglielmo G, Fermani P, Uncini A. Acute motor axonal neuropathy with high titer IgG and IgA anti-GD1a antibodies following Campylobacter enteritis. *J Neurol Sci* 1997;147:193-200.
  39. Kuwabara S, Asahina M, Koga M, Mori M, Yuki N, Hattori T. Two patterns of clinical recovery in Guillain-Barré syndrome with IgG anti-GM1 antibody. *Neurology* 1998;51:1656-1660.
  40. Ho TW, Willison HJ, Nachamkin I, et al. Anti-GD1a antibody is associated with axonal but not demyelinating forms of Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1999;45:168-173.
  41. Griffin JW, Li CY, Ho TW, et al. Pathology of the motor-sensory axonal Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Ann Neurol* 1996;39:17-28.
  42. Hofer-Macko C, Hsieh ST, Li CY, et al. Acute motor axonal neuropathy: an antibody-mediated attack on axolemma. *Ann Neurol* 1996;40:635-644.
  43. Ho TW, Hsieh ST, Nachamkin I, et al. Motor nerve terminal degeneration provides a potential mechanism for rapid recovery in acute motor axonal neuropathy after Campylobacter infection. *Neurology* 1997;48:717-724.
  44. Sobue G, Li M, Terao S, et al. Axonal pathology in Japanese Guillain-Barré syndrome: a study of 15 autopsied cases. *Neurology* 1997;48:1694-1700.
  45. Massaro ME, Rodriguez EC, Pocięcha J, et al. Nerve biopsy in children with severe Guillain-Barré syndrome and inexcitable motor nerves. *Neurology* 1998;51:394-398.
  46. Ho TW, Li CY, Cornblath DR, et al. Patterns of recovery in the Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Neurology* 1997;48:695-700.
  47. Wu HS, Liu Tc, L ZL, et al. A prospective clinical and electrophysiologic survey of acute flaccid paralysis in Chinese children. *Neurology* 1997;49:1723-1725.
  48. Kuwabara S, Ogawara K, Koga M, Mori M, Hattori T, Yuki N. Hyperreflexia in Guillain-Barré syndrome: relationship with acute motor axonal neuropathy and anti-GM1 antibody. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psy* 1999;67:180-184.
  49. Wu HS, Yei QF, Liu TC, Zhang WC. The treatment of acute polyradiculoneuritis with respiratory paralysis. *Brain Dev* 1988;10:147-149.